

THE HERITAGE OF HISTORY

CHILDREN OF THE DAWN




079
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000

EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTAENSIS



Library Edmonton Normal School

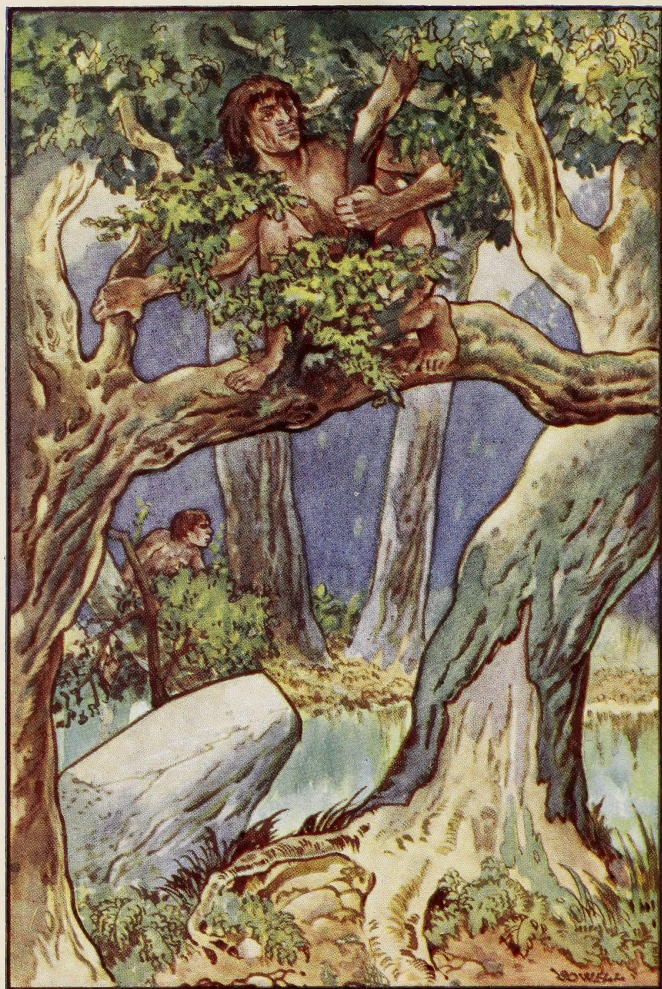


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

THE HERITAGE OF HISTORY

*“The story of the never-ending attempt of men and women
at the adventure of living.”*

CHILDREN OF THE DAWN



Long, Long, Long Ago Man in the Forest and Swamp.

THE HERITAGE OF HISTORY

CHILDREN OF THE DAWN

BY

E. DAVIES, M.C., M.A., D.PHIL.

ILLUSTRATED BY

CYRIL COWELL

M^cDOUGALL'S EDUCATIONAL CO., LTD.

LONDON: 8 FARRINGDON AVENUE, E.C. 4

EDINBURGH: EAST CLAREMONT STREET

FOREWORD

THIS series has been designed primarily to give juniors who will later make a more serious study of history, a sound introduction to the subject. But the books also contain sufficient information to supply a broad outline of history for the more backward pupils in senior schools.

History is not the mere sifting of dry bones. It forms a living part of ourselves. In the series an attempt has been made to interpret in an interesting way the spirit of man's unceasing attempts at the "adventure of living." The future, moreover, is shaped by the past. In the words of Marvin "The stream which bears us on from the infinite behind us will not slack its course . . . the stream is unbroken and the past lives on."

With these ideas in mind a whole volume has been devoted to "prehistoric" man. By this means the wonderful progress made by man during this period is adequately indicated and some sense of the duration of the period given.

Care has been taken to hold the balance between the policy of teaching world history and that of confining history teaching to our own national story, and to mix social and political history in such a way as to give a series of vivid pictures in connected and intelligible sequence. Further, the lives of famous men have been used, whenever possible, as the centre of wider movements and changes in which they were involved.

To avoid the common fault of attempting too much, the number of "stories" has been confined to approximately twenty-five per year. These stories may form the basis of a history syllabus.

In conclusion I acknowledge my great indebtedness to Mr. John Steel, headmaster in Wigan, for his valuable aid in adapting the material of Book I. to meet the needs of young children.

E. DAVIES.

Education
GN
743
D25

CONTENTS

PART I

In the Days of Long, Long, Long Ago

	PAGE
LOOKING BACK	8
THE LONG, LONG, LONG AGO PEOPLE	13
MAKING THINGS	17
THE CHILDREN KEEP THE FIRE BURNING	21
THE WEATHER CHANGES	25
SEEKING SHELTER	31
THE CHILDREN FIND A HOME	37
LEARNING TO SPEAK	43
A DAY IN THE CAVE HOME	47
CLEVER MEN OF LONG, LONG, LONG AGO	54
HOW LARGE ANIMALS WERE TRAPPED	59
THE CHILDREN WATCH THE CAVE ARTIST	63

PART II

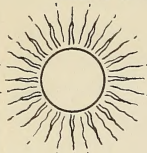
In the Days of Long, Long Ago

THE HUT-VILLAGE	70
THE HUNTER BECOMES A FISHERMAN	75
THE CHILDREN'S FIRST ANIMAL FRIEND	79
THE SECRET OF THE SEEDS	85
FLOCKS AND HERDS	92
HOW THREAD WAS MADE	95
A WEAVER OF LONG, LONG AGO	100
MAKING THE FIRST BOAT	104
THE VILLAGE ON THE WATER	110
THE FIRST MACHINE	115

2408291

THE STONE AGE

Long, Long, Long Ago



Hot weather

Men are hunters

They live in the open



Hand-axe



Fire



Ice Age

They have cave homes and skin clothes



They cook meat

They speak



Pick



Axe

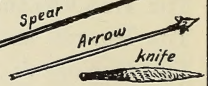


Spear



Arrow

knife



Better tools and weapons



Traps for large animals



They paint and make ornaments



THE STONE AGE

Long, Long Ago



Warmer weather again

Men live in hut-villages



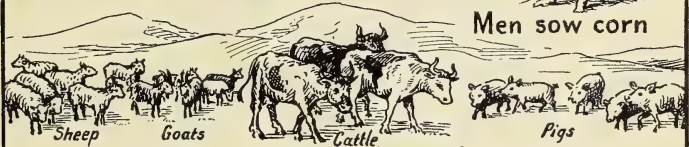
They become fishermen

Make pottery

The dog is tamed



Men sow corn



Sheep

Goats

Cattle

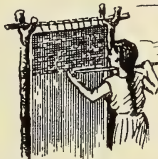
Pigs

Flocks and herds are kept

Spinning



Weaving



Boats



Men live in lake-villages



Wheels

Men are hunters, fishermen and farmers

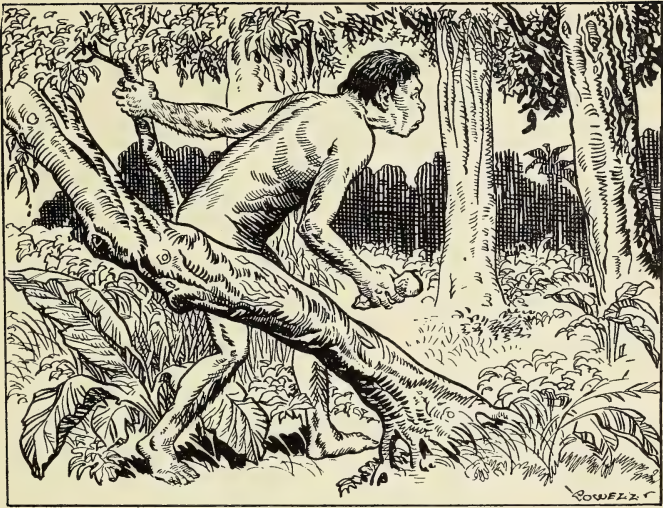
PART I

IN THE DAYS OF LONG, LONG, LONG AGO



Eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one. That is counting back, and it is very easy to do. But have you ever heard of anyone *looking* back? Looking back means thinking of the days of long ago, and of what happened then.

Perhaps you can look back two or three years. Your father and mother can look back for ever so many years. Grandmother and grandfather can remember things as they were in the days of long ago.



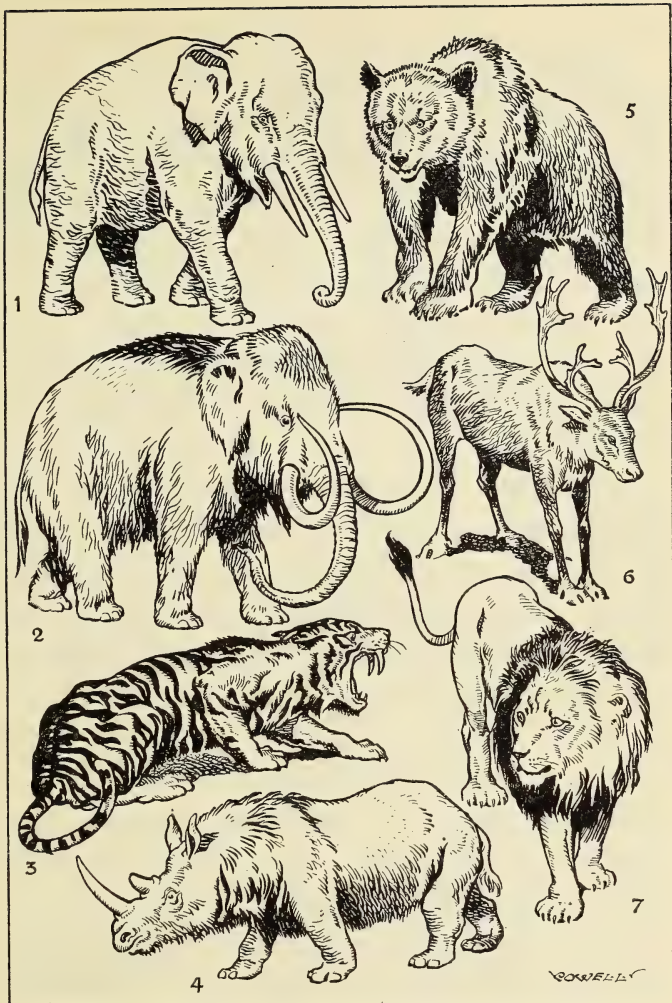
Hunting Animals in the Forest.

All boys and girls like to hear stories of long ago. They like listening to older people telling them about the time when they were young. The older folks will tell you that in those days there were no aeroplanes, no motor-cars, and, of course, no wireless. That was because such things had not been thought about, or if they had, men were not able to make them.

This book is going to speak to you about Long, Long, Long Ago. It is going to look back to the time when the world was young, and when everything on earth was different from what it is now. In those far-off times, the sun, moon, and stars looked down upon the world just as they do to-day, but what a strange world it was!

Much of it was covered with dense forests. In other parts there were swamps and moors through which broad rivers flowed. Where we now find pleasant fields and busy towns, there was only a wilderness.

There were no houses or roads or any of the things you see around you to-day. Even the animals which lived then were very different from those of to-day. They were all fierce and wild. Look at the pictures on the next page, and you will see what the animals of long, long, long ago were like.



Animals of Long, Long, Long Ago.

1. Straight-tusked Elephant. 2. Mammoth. 3. Sabre-toothed Tiger. 4. Woolly Rhinoceros. 5. Cave-Bear. 6. Reindeer. 7. Cave-Lion.

There is the great straight-tusked elephant, the huge mammoth with its long, curved tusks, the tiger with curved teeth, the woolly rhinoceros, the cave-bear, the cave-lion, and the reindeer. Most of these animals have long since disappeared from our world, but some of their bones have been found. They have not left any other traces behind them.

But were there no people? Oh yes, there were people living then, but not nearly so many as there are to-day. It is about the people who lived in those very far-off times that this book is going to tell.

EXERCISES

1. How long ago were you born? How long ago was Jesus Christ born?
2. Read the chapter again, then draw a picture of a scene in the Long, Long, Long Ago World.
3. Ask your teacher to give you some clay, then make models of the animals named in this chapter.



We need clothes to cover our bodies, and houses to live in. We need tables and chairs, pots and pans, and many other things. In the days of long, long, long ago, people had none of these. Indeed, they were very like animals in what they did, and in the way they lived.

First of all, you must know that the Long, Long, Long Ago People had no clothes. Their bodies were covered with hair, and they needed no other covering, for in our part of the world in those far-off times the weather was much warmer than it is now.

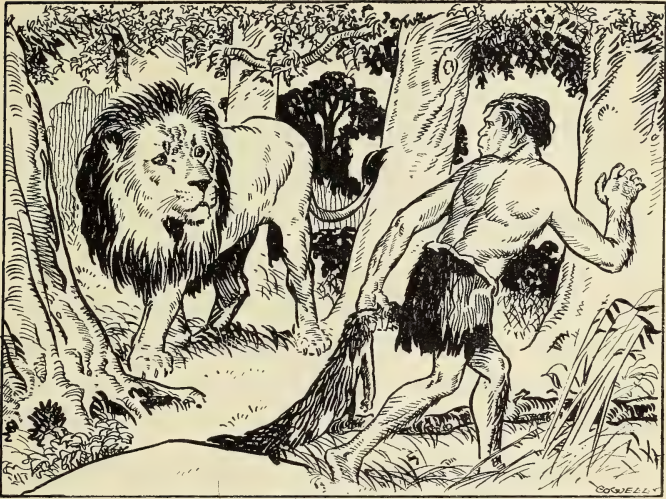
There was something, however, which they *did* need, and could not do with-

out. We cannot live without food, and neither could they. You know the sort of food we eat, such as bread, potatoes, and meat. The Long, Long, Long Ago People had neither bread nor potatoes, but there was meat to be had.

We buy meat from the butcher, but the first men could not do that, for they had no butchers' shops. They had to hunt and kill animals or birds before they could get any flesh to eat. They wandered about from place to place tracking the animals. The first men, then, were wanderers and hunters.

Nearly all their time, from sunrise till dark, was spent in hunting animals for food. Sometimes days would pass when they caught nothing, and then they would be very hungry. At such times they would eat wild berries, and roots of plants to keep themselves alive.

These Long, Long, Long Ago People learned that if they were not quick to see, hear, and catch their prey, they



The Man Turned to Run Away.

would starve. Hunger made them clever hunters. But the great, fierce animals were hunters too. Sometimes the animal and the man would meet in their search for food.

One day Gluk, a Long, Long, Long Ago Man, had just caught a small wild animal. As he turned to carry it off, he saw a hungry cave-lion standing in his path. He turned to run away, but

stumbled and fell over a fallen branch. The wild beast was close upon him. In his fright, Gluk clutched the branch over which he had fallen.

As the cave-lion rushed upon him, he swung the heavy piece of wood, and struck the animal a terrible blow. Down it fell. A wonderful thing had happened. Gluk had killed one of his enemies without touching it with his hands.

Perhaps it was in some such way that the first men found a weapon. One of the first weapons was a piece of wood broken from the branch of a tree. We call such a weapon a club.

EXERCISES

1. Make a drawing of a Long, Long, Long Ago Man, to show how he was different from the men you know to-day.
2. What is a weapon? What weapons do men use to-day when hunting wild animals?
3. What was the first weapon used by Gluk, the Long, Long, Long Ago Man? Draw a picture showing him using it.



When you are a little older, you will read "Robinson Crusoe." It tells the story of a shipwrecked man who was cast by the sea upon a lonely island on which there were no people. He lived there alone for many years, and in order to build a house he had to make everything for himself.

But he was much more fortunate than the Long, Long, Long Ago People. For one thing, he had a chest of tools, such as an axe, a hammer, and a saw, and he knew how to use them.

The first men had nothing but their hands to help them to do their work. You have read how they found their first weapon, which we call a club.

You may be sure they would soon find that the best clubs were made of hard, heavy wood. They would search in the forests to find the kind of wood they wanted.

Perhaps they found a piece which the wind had torn from a tree. It was heavy and strong, but too thick to be grasped firmly by the hand. How were they going to make it thinner? We should use an axe. But these first people had no axes, and yet they were able to chip pieces from the wood, and at last make it into a club that they could handle.

How do you think they did it? They chipped the wood with a stone held in the hand.

These stone hand-axes were the first tools that man ever used. Perhaps you wonder how a stone could cut chips from a piece of wood. Well, there are hard stones which have very sharp edges when a piece is broken off. These



A Man of the Early Stone Age.

stones are called flints. The Long, Long, Long Ago People used these flints as hand-axes.

Look at the picture of the hand-axe, and you will see that the blunt end is rounded, while the cutting end has been chipped to make a sharp edge. By and by many other tools and weapons were made by these people.

Because these people made so many things of stone, they are called the Stone Men, and the times when they lived are known as the Stone Age.

EXERCISES

1. What is a tool? Write out a list of all the tools you know.
2. What was the first tool that Long, Long, Long Ago Man used? Draw a picture of it.
3. Why are the Long, Long, Long Ago People named Stone Men?



To-day, in certain countries, forests are sometimes set on fire by the fierce heat of the sun. The wood has become very dry, because no rain has fallen for a long time. The same thing happened in the time of the Long, Long, Long Ago People. At first they were afraid of the fire, and would not go near it.

They believed that it was their enemy, and would do them harm. At last they found that fire would not eat them up if they treated it carefully.

Long ages passed away before men made any use of fire. They still slept in the open air, under a shelter of leaves and boughs. Sometimes they

must have been very cold. It was a wonderful thing, when one day Hor, one of the Long, Long, Long Ago People, picked up a burning branch and carried it to the place where he was going to sleep.

Hor laid it carefully down upon some twigs, and soon a bright fire was burning. He knew that the fire would keep burning if he fed it with wood. He gathered twigs and broken branches, and heaped these upon the fire.

Then he squatted down in front of it, and enjoyed its pleasant warmth. Little by little Hor learned that fire was not his enemy, but his friend. It kept him warm during the cold weather. The wild animals were afraid of it, and so it kept him safe against them.

But Hor did not dare to let the fire go out, else how could he light another? He would have to wait until he saw another forest fire. But there are no



Gathering Fuel for the Fire.

forest fires in winter, and it was in winter that he needed a fire most. And so the most important work of Hor's wife and children was to keep the fire burning.

They gathered twigs, branches, leaves and moss, and made a heap of fuel. This kept the family fire burning all the time. How difficult it must have been to keep the fire alight on rainy days. In very wet weather many families must have had their fires put out by the pouring rain.

When that happened, they would feel the cold at night more than ever. But they could not light another fire. It was a long, long time before the Early Men learned to strike a light, so that they could start another fire.

Perhaps they found out how to do it in this way. One day a Long, Long, Long Ago Man was chipping out arrow-heads from a piece of flint. As he chipped, little sparks of fire shot out when the flint was struck. Suddenly a spark fell among some dried grass, which burst into flame. He had found out how to make fire.

EXERCISES

1. What do you burn in your grates at home? What do Boy Scouts use when they make a camp-fire?
2. Supposing the fire of Long, Long, Long Ago Man was put out by rain, how would he light another?
3. Draw a picture of Long, Long, Long Ago Man lighting a fire, showing the sparks falling on the dried grass.



You have heard about the Long, Long, Long Ago People, who were wanderers and hunters. For thousands of years these people had a hard struggle for life. Danger seemed to be all around them.

On the plains where they lived, their great enemies were the herds of mammoths and wild buffaloes. In the forests were other fierce and wild beasts. From the caves and from among the rocks came cave-lions, cave-bears, and hyenas.

In the rivers the huge hippopotamus and the rhinoceros were ever on the watch for food. Wolves, wild boars, wild cats and giant deer, and snakes



More Animals of Early Times.

1. Hippopotamus. 2. Wolf. 3. Wild Boar. 4. Wild Cat. 5. Giant Deer.
6. Snake.

with their poison, were other animals from which they had to protect themselves.

Slowly, very slowly, they learned how to find help from the things around them. From the trees they made their first weapons, and from the stones they made their first tools. Then, long after this, fire became their friend, although at first, and for a long, long time, they were afraid of it.

It was a good thing that man learned how to make a fire, for a great change was now beginning to take place in our part of the world. If they had not known about fire, perhaps they would all have died.

Now you will be wondering what the great change was. Listen, and you shall hear. Slowly but surely the great change crept over the land. The pleasant summer-time, which the people had known, began slowly to pass away.

This great change did not take place in a year or even a hundred years. It took thousands of years, and happened so slowly, that the people living at the time did not notice any change. Long and heavy rainstorms began to take the place of the bright warm sunshine. Cold winds began to blow before their time.

The berries and the ears of wild corn took longer and longer to ripen, and at last did not ripen at all. The summer-time grew shorter and shorter, until at last in some parts there was no summer.

The trees and flowers ceased to grow, and our country became bare, desolate, and cold. Still colder and colder grew the weather, and then it began to snow. The snow was frozen into ice, and at last a very large part of the earth was covered with a great thick sheet of solid ice.

The years during which this lasted

are known as the Ice Age. This was the great change which took place when the Long, Long, Long Ago People lived. It was a change in the weather, and it changed many things which you might think could not be changed. It even altered the mountains, the rivers, and the plains.

It killed many animals. It drove some out of our country for ever. It brought others from far away. Many of the animals which did not like the cold weather fled in search of the warmer lands of the south.

Others, like the lion, the bear and the hyena, began to grow undercoats of thick wool. Their outer coats of long hair protected them from the rain. But this weather suited the animals from the north, and great herds of reindeer, of woolly mammoths and woolly rhinoceroses, entered our land from the north-east. In those days you must remember, there was no North Sea.

But what did the Ice Age do to the people who lived in those far-off days? We shall find the answer to that question in the next chapter.

EXERCISES

1. What great change came over our part of the world?
2. What new animals came into our part of the world from the cold north?



The Long, Long, Long Ago People in our part of the world suffered terribly from the cold. They had no clothes at all to keep them warm. They had no houses to live in. Many of the very old men and women and the little baby boys and girls were not strong enough to live through the cold weather, and they died. Only the strong ones lived.

It seemed as if these early people were worse off than wild animals. The animals had thick coats of wool and hair to keep them warm, and they lived in the caves and rock shelters among the hills. But though the people had no clothes they had something

which the animals had not. They had thinking brains.

It was because man could think that he was able to live through the terrible cold. Danger made him think quickly. When the weather slowly changed, he thought first of all of shelter from the cold. The only shelter belonged to the cave-lion and the cave-bear, and other great and fierce animals.

But they were his enemies, and he would have to drive them out of their caves and dens if he wanted to win a shelter for himself. The animals of those days were big, strong and fierce. Their glittering eyes, their terrible claws, and their sharp teeth, must have been awful to behold.

Yet Long, Long, Long Ago Man with his naked body, and with only his club and hand-axe to help him, went into the caves and fought the animals there. But had he nothing else to help him?

You have read already that man



Attacked by Wild Animals.

found that fire, after all, was his friend. Well, it was fire that helped him now in his fights with the animals in the caves. The animals were very much afraid of fire, and Tai, who lived Long, Long, Long Ago, knew that. His thinking brain told him to attack his enemy with fire.

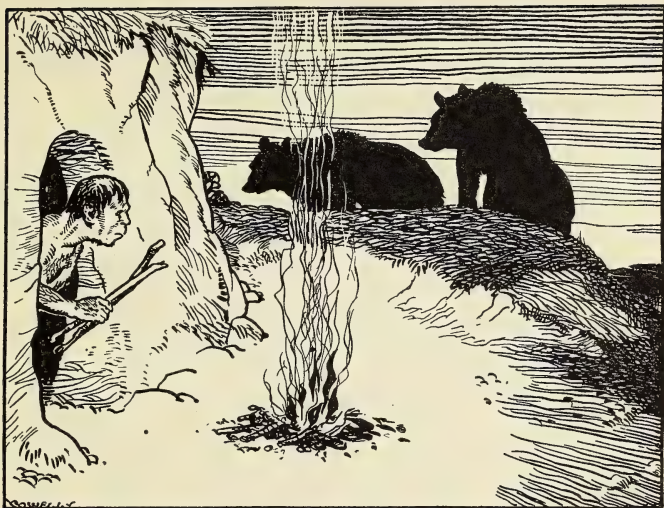
How would he do that? Perhaps it was like this. With his hand-axe he

hacked long pieces of branch from a tree. He lighted the ends of these pieces, and so made long torches. When the torches were ready, he went carefully into the cave with a torch in each hand. Perhaps nothing happened at first.

Tai walked farther into the dark den. Is it empty, and is he going to win the cave without a fight? No! In the far corner he sees two bright points of light. He knows that these are the eyes of a cave-lion watching him as he moves slowly forward.

Presently he hears a low growl, and he sees his enemy there in the corner showing his gleaming teeth. But the lion is afraid of the burning torches, and it dare not spring upon them. If only the torches were not there, it would pounce upon Tai, and tear him to pieces with its long claws.

Nearer and nearer come the torches. The lion can feel the heat from the



Fire keeps the Wild Beasts at a Distance.

burning wood, and the flame and the smoke make his anger terrible. He roars with rage, but the torches keep moving nearer. At last one torch darts at his eyes. That drives him from his corner, and he stands in the middle of the cave, lashing his tail and snapping his jaws.

The torches follow him, and drive him back and back towards the mouth

of the den. Tai now sees his chance. He grips the torches firmly and rushes at the lion. The lion turns tail and bounds out of the cave.

But Tai knows the lion will try to come back again. To keep him out for ever, he again uses the friendly fire. He piles up a heap of branches and twigs at the mouth of the cave. With iron-stone and flint he strikes a light and soon a bright fire is burning.

No cave-lion or cave-bear would dare to cross this line of fire, and so Tai of Long, Long, Long Ago is now safe from the wild beasts, and he has won a shelter for himself and his family.

EXERCISES

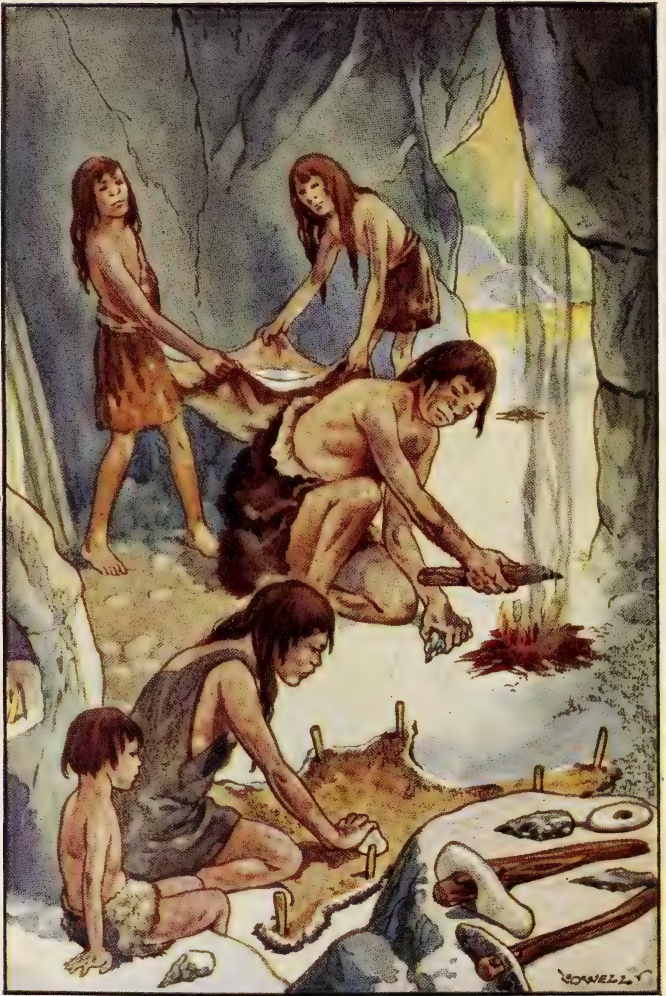
1. Make a cave out of clay, and place around it models of a cave-lion or cave-bears.
2. How did Tai, the Long, Long, Long Ago Man, drive the animals out of the caves?
3. Why did he drive them out?

THE CHILDREN FIND A HOME



How very pleased Tai and his family must have been when they found themselves inside the cave. Here they were sheltered from the wind, rain and snow. The big fire at the mouth of the cave kept the animals away, and the mother and her children now felt safe. Before they settled in the cave they had been wanderers and hunters.

Now they ceased to wander about, for they lived in the cave, which became their house. But Tai was still a hunter, for he had to find food for himself and his family. While he and his grown-up boys were away hunting,



The Family at Work in the Cave Home.

the mother and the children stayed to look after the cave.

One thing you know they would be sure to do. They would gather twigs and branches to keep the fire burning. Of course, they had to be very careful of the wild beasts of the forest. They would often meet them, and when they did, they had to run back as fast as they could, to the shelter of the cave.

Let us fancy that we are looking at a cave family many, many years after the time of Tai. It is morning time, but the daylight does not fill the cave, and much of it is hidden in shadow. At first we can see very little except the fire, which is sending lots of smoke up to the roof of the cave.

Little by little our eyes become used to the dim light, and now we can see the family—the father, named Seti, the mother, two girls, two boys and the baby.

How dirty and untidy everything

looks. We wonder if the family ever wash themselves. We look round, but we cannot see any bowls, or basins or jugs, or anything for holding water. Neither can we see chairs, or tables, or furniture of any sort. The fire is in the middle of the floor, and the family are squatting round it.

But look, they are not naked. Each one is wearing the skin of an animal. This shows us that the Cave Man had thought of something which the people who lived before him did not know. He had thought of clothing his body.

Man's first clothes were the skins of animals. Now let us look again. Seti walks over to the dark corner at the far end of the cave. He comes back with part of an animal he has hunted and killed. The others chatter loudly, and the baby claps its hands. They know they are going to have a meal.

One of the boys jumps up, and fetches a long stick. He pushes the



Meal Time in the Stone Age.

end into a piece of flesh, and holds it over the fire. Why, that is something else these Cave People have found out. The Long, Long, Long Ago People who lived in the open ate the raw flesh of the animals they killed. Seti knows how to make a fire, and now they are using a fire to cook their food.

It took men a long time to find out that roasted meat was better than raw flesh.

When the boy has finished roasting the piece of flesh, he throws it on the floor. The children grab at it like a lot of hungry puppies, and shout aloud when it burns their fingers. As the meat becomes cooler, they tear it to pieces, and greedily eat it up.

Seti and the two boys, each armed with a club and a hand-axe, then leave the cave, to hunt for more food. The mother and the girls heap more fuel on the fire, and then they begin their daily work.

EXERCISES

1. Make a cave out of clay, then read the first part of this chapter and show the change that had taken place since the animals had been driven out.
2. Make a list of the different kinds of furniture you have at home. What furniture did Seti, the Long, Long, Long Ago Man have in his cave home?
3. Make a list of the clothes you are wearing. What clothes did the Cave Man wear?
4. Compare the way you eat the meat cooked at home for you with the way the little cave boys and girls ate their food.



“Quack! Quack!” says the duck. “Bow! Wow!” is the language of the dog. “Meow!” is what the cat says when it wants anything. The duck, the dog, and the cat, have always made these sounds, and they always will. They cannot speak to each other, and so we call them dumb animals.

Now let us think about the very first Long, Long, Long Ago People. You know that they were much like the animals in what they did, and in the way they lived. They had to hunt for their food, just as the animals did. They were also like the animals because they had no clothes to wear, and no houses to live in. But do you

know there was a time when the Long, Long, Long Ago People were like the animals in another way?—they could not speak.

They could not talk to each other about the things they saw. They could not tell each other that they were happy, or cold, or hungry. They could not say where they had been, or what they had been doing.

You have all seen a little baby, and you know that the baby cannot speak. But although he cannot speak, he can tell you that he is happy, and you know when he is cross, although he never speaks a word. Baby speaks to you by signs on his face. When he is happy the sign on his face is a smile. When he is cross, his face tells you so. If he wants anything, he cannot ask for it, but he tries to reach it, or he points to it.

Now, the very first Long, Long, Long Ago People told each other things by

signs. Their faces told whether they were happy or angry. Of course, they could make sounds just as baby can. Baby often says "Goo! Goo! Goo!" over and over again. Sounds like that do not mean anything, and we call them "jabber." "Jabber," or baby-talk, is the very first step in beginning to speak.

The first Long, Long, Long Ago People liked to "jabber." Their jabber sounds were not so pleasant as baby's, but were rougher, and more like the sounds of a growling bear. Little by little these sounds began to mean something. Perhaps one sound meant "Look! there is a cave-lion!" and another may have meant "I am hungry."

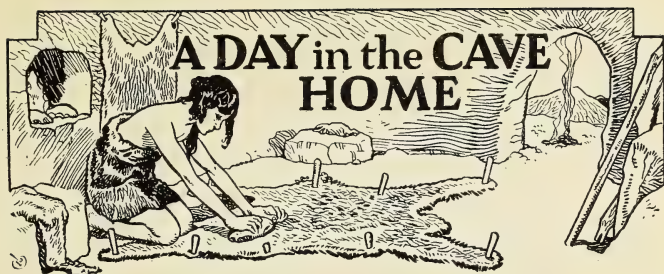
As time went on, they learnt to make many separate sounds. Each sound came to mean the name of something, such as tree, wind, man, woman. The children would imitate

the sounds their father and mother made, and would soon know what the sounds meant.

Slowly, more and more sounds, each meaning some particular thing, came to be used. In this way, the first Long, Long, Long Ago People learned to talk to each other.

EXERCISES

1. Without speaking or writing any words, ask your teacher to give you a pencil. How would you do it?
2. What kind of sounds do you think the Long, Long, Long Ago Men used when they meant "Look, there is a cave-lion!" and "I am hungry"?
3. Speak the following words slowly:—roar, howl, growl, hiss, groan, squeal. What makes people think that these were among the words first used by man?



We are in Seti's cave once more. The cave family is spending a day inside, because the weather is stormy and very cold. Seti and his boys have been lucky in their hunting. We know that, because we can see a dead reindeer lying on the floor of the cave. Everyone in the cave seems to be very happy.

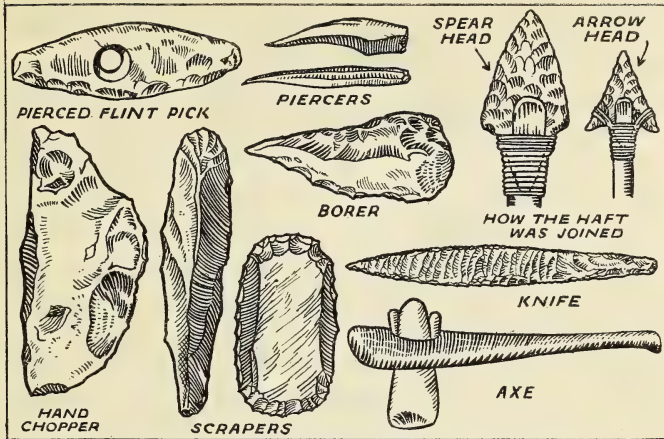
That is because they know they have plenty of food for the next few days. The mother is making a humming sound, which is her way of singing. The children are heaping fuel on the two fires, one in the middle of the cave, the other at the mouth. Now the reindeer is pulled towards the first

fire, and Seti kneels down beside it. What is he going to do?

In his hand he holds a thin piece of flint. With this he begins to cut into the skin of the reindeer. The piece of flint is his knife. The Long, Long, Long Ago People who lived before Seti had no tools like this. The flint knife is sharp, and soon the reindeer is skinned, and its beautiful coat is lying in a heap on the floor.

The mother has been waiting for this. She and the girls stretch the skin out tightly. They fasten it to the floor by driving pieces of stick through each corner, and along the sides. The mother then brings another piece of thin flint, something like the flint knife. With this she begins to scrape the smooth side of the skin.

The people who lived before Seti could not have done this, because they had no flint scrapers. The scraping goes on, until every piece of fat and flesh



Some Tools and Weapons made Long, Long, Long Ago.

is scraped off the skin. Seti looks at it closely and thinks it will make a nice warm bed for baby. He picks up the skin, and puts it on top of some leaves and twigs, and there is baby's new bed.

While the mother is scraping the skin, the two girls go out of the cave. They now come back, and they are carrying a skin which they hold up by the corners. The skin is full of water brought from the river near by. These

skins were the first basins, and were used for holding water before man found out how to make pots and pans.

The family is now going to have a meal. The father tells the boys to roast part of the deer, from which with flint knives and axes they cut off some of the flesh. While it is being roasted on pointed pieces of stick we will watch the father, who is sitting near the fire making things of flint.

You remember that at first Long, Long, Long Ago Man made his hand-axe by chipping pieces off a big flint-stone. That was the way in which the first hand-axes were made. But people had learned much since very early days.

One very important thing they had learned was how to make better tools and weapons. Instead of shaping the big piece of flint, and using it, they used the chips of flint. These chips of flint are very thin, and so they are

called flakes. The father is striking a big piece of flint to get a chip or flake from it. At last he strikes off a long flake.

He smiles, because it is just the sort of flake he wants. It is about as long and as thick as a pencil. Very, very carefully he taps the end of it with a piece of iron-stone. We see that he is trying to put a point on the end of the flake. How cleverly he does it.

Now it is finished, and he tests it by turning the point round on a piece of wood. It makes a hole in the wood. The Long, Long Ago Man has made another tool which is a borer. He places the borer in a hole in the side of the cave. Perhaps this hole is his cupboard, for other things are lying there. He picks up a piece of a tree branch which was lying there ready to be used.

Again he squats down by the fire, and with his flint knife he begins to

shape the piece of wood. Very slowly he works, for the wood is hard. How surprised he would be if someone showed him a steel chisel such as joiners use to-day. At last we can see what he is making. He has shaped the wood into a spear-head.

What a useful weapon that will be when he goes out hunting. He now puts the wooden spear-head into the fire. He does not leave it there to burn, but pulls it out as soon as he sees the wood turning black, for he has found out, somehow, that this will harden the wood.

With his flint scraper, Seti scrapes and scrapes until the spear-head has a sharp, hard point. At the other end he cuts and cuts until he has made a slit into which he is going to fit the shaft of the spear.

We have seen enough now to learn that the Long, Long, Long Ago Man in the cave is much cleverer than the

Long, Long, Long Ago Man who lived all his life in the open air. But everything he wants, and everything he has, is made by himself from the things round about him.

EXERCISES

1. Make a list of the different kinds of tools mentioned in this chapter. How were they made and what were they used for?
2. What work did (*a*) the father, (*b*) the mother, (*c*) the boys, and (*d*) the girls do in the cave home?
3. Take a thin piece of wood, place one end in the fire, then sharpen it. What kind of point does it make?

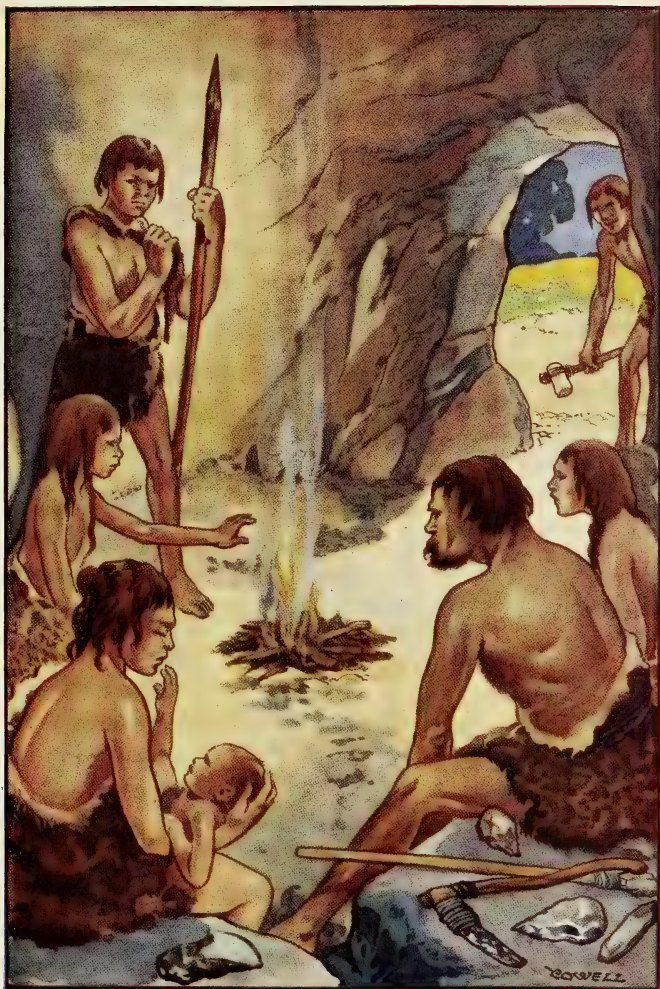
CLEVER MEN OF LONG, LONG, LONG AGO



You now know that the Cave People were able to do much more than the people who lived in the open. As the years went by, they became cleverer still. You remember that the first tool of the Long, Long, Long Ago Man was the hand-axe. It was a piece of chipped flint, held in the hand. To cut a branch from a tree with the hand-axe must have been very hard work.

It was a Cave Man who found out how to make the work easier. No animal would have been able to do this. The animals have not such good thinking brains as man.

The clever Cave Man put a handle



A Cave Man and his Family.

to his axe. With his flint borer he made a hole near the end of a piece of tree branch. The flint knife helped him to make the hole bigger. With his flint scraper he was able to make the hole big enough to hold the stone axe. Then he pushed the axe into the hole he had made.

The picture on page 49 shows you what the axe, with its handle or haft, looked like. Don't you think it is a much better axe with a haft than without one? You will see that the axe part is fastened in the haft with what looks like string. But the people of those days had no string; they used instead thin strips cut from the skins of animals they had killed.

With these strips of hide they fastened the stone axe firmly. The axe must often have jumped out of the hole in the haft when very hard blows were struck.

Another clever Cave Man it was who

found out a better way of fastening a stone to a wooden handle. While he was working with his flint-stone one day, he picked up a stone which had a hole right through it. Sometimes when you are on the beach at the seaside you see such stones.

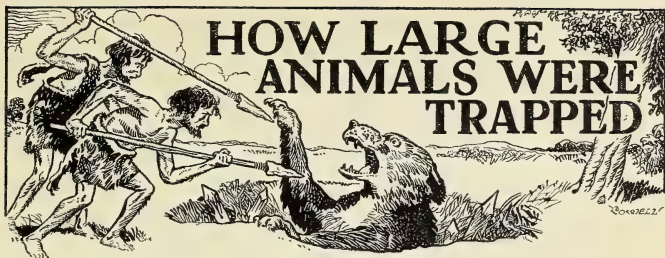
The Long, Long, Long Ago Men must have seen many such stones, but they never used them as this one clever man did. He looked at the stone with the hole in it, and thought that it would make a good weapon if he pushed a piece of wood into the hole. He took a piece of tree branch, and with his flint tools he made the wood fit into the hole. In this way he made a useful stone hammer with a wooden handle. Later he made an axe in the same way.

All the tools after this were fitted with handles if they needed them. Stone knives, stone scrapers, spears with stone heads, we now find with

wooden hafts or handles. That was a wonderful thing to find out, and it helped the Long, Long, Long Ago Man very much. The pictures will show you what the things he now had looked like.

EXERCISES

1. Draw a picture showing what the first haft-axe looked like. How was the axe fastened to the haft, and why was it a better weapon and tool than the old hand-axe?
2. Draw a picture of the second kind of haft-axe. Why was it a better axe than the first one?
3. What other tools and weapons had wooden handles?



You have now read quite a lot about the people who lived so long ago. You know that the most important thing for them was the hunting of animals for food. If they did not catch any animals they would die of hunger.

The only weapons the earliest men had to help them in their hunting were their clubs. It was only the smaller animals such as the hare and the fox that they dared to attack for food.

The others were too big and strong for them to kill. Even the more advanced Cave Men had to keep out of the way of the large and fierce animals like the hairy elephant and the woolly rhinoceros. Sometimes one of these

great beasts would be caught in a swamp, where it would be held fast by the mud.

The more it struggled, the deeper it would sink into the mud. It could not get out, and at last it died there. When that happened, the Long, Long, Long Ago People would eat its flesh for food. It was only when one of the very big animals was dead that the hunters dared to go near it.

The cave-lion, the cave-bear and the deer were not nearly so big as the hairy elephant and the woolly rhinoceros, and the Cave People used their clubs and spears in hunting these.

To-day men hunt tigers and lions and leopards, and other wild and fierce animals. Do they use clubs and spears? You know that they use guns. With a gun, a man can shoot an animal when it is a long way off.

The Long, Long, Long Ago hunters could not do this. But you know that



Making a Trap for Large Animals.

they had thinking brains. The animals being caught in a swamp and being killed there, gave men the idea of making a trap.

With spades made from the flat bones of a large animal, they were able to scoop a big hole in the ground. At the bottom of this hole they fixed on end pointed branches. Then they laid a covering of twigs and grass on the top of the hole they had made. The trap was now ready.

They waited and watched behind the trees for one of the wild animals

to come past. At last one came in sight and the hunters rushed out from their hiding place. As soon as the fierce animal saw them it went after them. They ran towards the trap with the animal at their heels. When they came to the place where the covered hole was, they quickly stepped aside.

The wild animal, unable to stop, rushed on and fell into the trap. The sharp-pointed branches stuck into the animal's body. The hunters stood above the trap, and with their spears they at last killed the fierce beast. For many days the hunters and their families had plenty of food.

EXERCISES

1. Write down a list of animals that men could kill with clubs and spears.
2. What were the names of the large animals that Long, Long, Long Ago Men caught in traps? What gave them the idea?
3. With clay, sticks, turfs and grass make a trap like that used by Long, Long, Long Ago hunters.

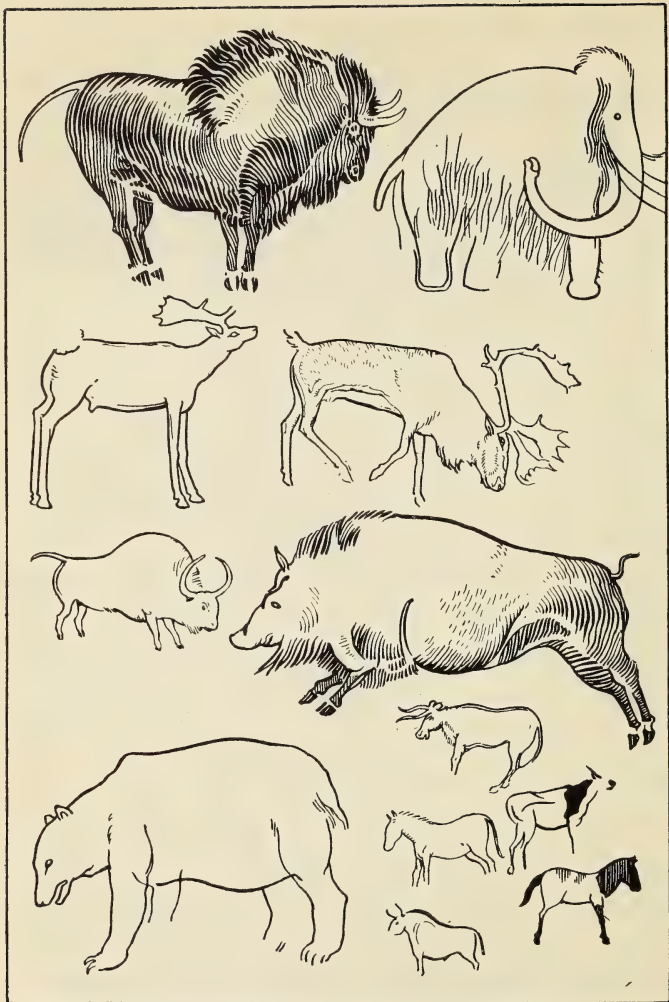


Do you know what an artist is? Some will say that an artist is one who paints or draws pictures. But really, an artist means a person who can make anything beautiful and useful.

Some of the Cave People of Long, Long, Long Ago were artists. They were able to make beautiful things from stone, wood, bone and ivory. The bone they used was very often the bone from the reindeer's antlers or horns.

The ivory was from the tusks of the mammoth and the elephant. First of all, you must know that Long, Long, Long Ago People learnt to carve all sorts of things out of bone and ivory.

You already know that the only



Drawings Found on the Walls of Caves.

tools they had were made of flakes of flint. Yet with these flint flakes they were able to carve little statues of people, and figures of animals.

Let us watch Maga, one of these cave artists, at work. He is sitting crosslegged at the door of his cave, looking carefully at a piece of reindeer horn. He turns it round and round, and over and over.

At last he finds a part which he thinks will do for his work. He picks out a flint scraper from among the flint tools at his side. Now he starts scraping the horn. The little rough places on the piece of horn are soon scraped away, and we can see how well the scraper has done its work.

A part of the horn has been scraped until it is quite smooth. Maga puts the scraper down very carefully, for it will easily break. Now he picks up a piece of flint with a very sharp point at one end. The other end of this

tool is shaped like a very narrow scraper. With the pointed end he scratches a thin line on the smooth white horn. He also makes other lines, and soon the picture of a running horse is scratched on the horn. How real it looks!

Ah, Maga is not quite pleased with one of the scratched lines, for he is now trying to rub it out. He is using the other end of the tool for this. Very carefully he rubs the line with the narrow scraper-end of the tool, and soon the wrong line disappears.

Boys and girls sometimes have a pencil with a piece of india-rubber at one end. The tool the Long, Long, Long Ago artist uses is something like this.

But let us watch him again. With another narrow piece of flint he cuts away the horn round the lines he has scratched. With the "rubber" end of his flint pencil he smooths the rough

parts, and at last we see the beautiful figure of a wild horse carved on the piece of reindeer horn. The children who were playing round the door of the cave come to look at it.

One points to the horse's tail, and says what a beautiful long tail it is. Another says the horse is running quickly. Maga is pleased, and he tells the children he will show them something else he has carved. He goes into the cave, and comes back with something wrapped up in a piece of thin skin.

When the parcel is opened, the children see things made of bone and ivory. First of all, Maga picks out a long, thin piece of bone with a sharp point at one end, and a little hole at the other end. It is a bone needle which he has made for his wife. He shows the children how easily he can push it through the piece of skin. It is a very good needle indeed.

Then he picks up a sharp arrow-head. This, too, is made of bone, and he shows the boys how the long piece is made to fit into the end of an arrow. Now he has something else for the girls to see. It is a wolf's tooth, which has a hole bored right through it. The girls know that when a number of them are strung together they will make a necklace, such as their mother wears.

What is this ring of ivory Maga is showing now? Look how smooth and shining it is. He tells the children that he made it by sawing a piece of ivory from the hollow tusk of an elephant. One of the girls slips her hand through the ring, and pushes it up her arm. It is a beautiful ivory bracelet, very much like those that some people wear to-day.

He now shows some ivory beads he has made, and the girls are very pleased when the artist gives them

some. There are lots of other things lying on the piece of skin.

Now Maga asks the children to look at something else. They follow him into the cave. There, on a part of the cave where the rock has been chipped smooth and flat, they see pictures of mammoths, cave-bears, cave-lions, wolves, fishes, wild horses, a serpent and a goose. The pictures on pages 64 and 74 show you what they were like.

All these have been scratched on the rock with a piece of bone.

EXERCISES

1. From what did Maga make beautiful things?
2. What tools did he use? What tools would you use to-day to do the same work?
3. Look at the pictures in this chapter and tell all you see.

PART II

IN THE DAYS OF LONG, LONG AGO



Years and years went by, and the terrible Ice Age passed away. The Long, Long, Long Ago People were followed by the Long, Long Ago People, who were much wiser and better able to do things.

The cold weather, as we have seen, had driven many of the largest and fiercest animals away to the warmer South, while many had disappeared altogether. The Long, Long Ago People had no longer to fear the tiger with the curved teeth, or the monster rhinoceros, since those animals had all gone.

The weather in our part of the world was again becoming warmer,



Making Huts with Skins of Animals.

though it was not so warm as we have it to-day. It was just the weather that the reindeer liked, and great herds of these animals roamed over the land.

Other animals were the wild horse, the wild boar and an animal like a bull, called the bison. The cave-lion, the cave-bear, the mammoth and the woolly rhinoceros were still to be seen.

Because the weather was warmer the

people did not live in their cave homes all the year round. In the summer-time they came out of their caves and lived in the open. But they were not like the first Long, Long, Long Ago People who had no shelter from the weather.

These later people were able to make shelters which looked like huts. When they wanted to make a hut, they started by making a framework of bent sticks. They covered this with the skins of animals, and so made a shelter, which kept out the wind and the rain.

Each family had its own hut, and one family would help another in building the huts. In the open spaces quite a number of huts could be seen, forming a hut-village. So you see the families of the Long, Long Ago People were now beginning to live together in groups. In the hut-village the children would play together, and the men would go out to hunt together.

If a large animal was trapped or killed, everyone in the hut-village would get a share of it for food. The mothers and the boys and girls gathered sticks and moss for the fires, and looked after the babies. Some would go down to the river and carry water in skins held up by the corners, for there were no basins or jugs.

There was something else the women had to do. They had to make the skins of the animals into clothes for the family. Everybody in the hut-village was kept busy, because everything they wanted, they had to make for themselves.

EXERCISES

1. When the weather became warmer, what animals roamed over the land in our part of the world?
2. With some bent sticks and small pieces of cloth make a model of a hut-village.
3. What work did the mothers and the boys and girls do in the hut-village?



The Children Watch the Long, Long, Long Ago Artist (p. 69).



As you will remember, when the Ice Age ended the weather slowly became warmer. For a time it was still cold enough for animals like the reindeer; but gradually the heat of the sun grew stronger, and the reindeer went away to the far north, where the weather was much colder. We still find them there to-day, in the land of the Laplanders.

So it came about that the people of our land could no longer hunt the reindeer for food. Another kind of deer, called the red-deer, came in their place, but these were not so easily hunted as the reindeer had been, and the people had to find additional food elsewhere.

Where do you think they found it? They found it in the rivers and in the sea. From being hunters only, they became fishermen also. That is why they lived on the banks of the rivers or near the sea-shore.

The Long, Long Ago fishermen did not catch fish with fishing hooks and fishing lines as we do. They made short spears from the horns of the stag. Spears like this are called harpoons. Look at the picture on page 75, and see what the harpoons were like. At one end of the harpoon a hole was made. In this a thong, or strip of animal's hide, was fastened.

When the fisherman saw a fish he speared it with the harpoon, and pulled it out of the water by means of the long thong. It needed many fish to feed all his family, and so the harpoon fisherman had to spend nearly all his time in fishing. That may be why these people had not time to make

beautiful tools or weapons or carvings.

Neither had they any time to scratch pictures on bone and ivory. But they did some things which the people who lived before them had not done. With black and red colours they painted strange marks on pebbles. The marks or signs look somewhat like the letters of the Alphabet, but no one really knows what the pebbles were used for.

These people also found out another way of making their tools sharp. They rubbed them on another piece of flat stone, and in this way a sharp edge was made. Nowadays we use a round grindstone for sharpening things. These Long, Long Ago People, you see, sharpened their tools by grinding, but it was a long time before men thought of using the kind of grindstone that you know.

Now you shall hear of the cleverest and most useful thing that these people

did. For thousands of years people had lived without ever finding out how to make pots or bowls. It was these fisher people, the people who painted pebbles, who made the first clay pots.

These pots were very different from the nice, smooth, glazed pots and basins that we have to-day. They were made of rough brown clay, hardened by being heated in the fire.

How pleased the man or woman who made the first pot must have been, for now there was something which would hold water, and which could be put on the fire, to be used as a cooking pot.

EXERCISES

1. How did the Long, Long Ago People catch fish? What big sea creature is caught like this to-day?
2. How do we sharpen our tools to-day? How did the Long, Long Ago fisherman sharpen his tools?
3. Write down the things—
 - (1) That are used in your home to boil water, and to boil potatoes.
 - (2) That you drink out of.
4. Draw a picture or make a clay model of the pot that the Long, Long Ago fishermen used for cooking and drinking.



The Long, Long, Long Ago Men were hunters. They were followed by the Long, Long Ago Men who were hunters and fishermen. In the days of the latter, you know that many of the cold-weather animals left our country for ever. That was one of the reasons why these men came to do more fishing than hunting.

It was Rama, one of these Long, Long Ago fishermen, who first made a friend of a wild animal. What animal do you think it was? It was a little wild puppy dog.

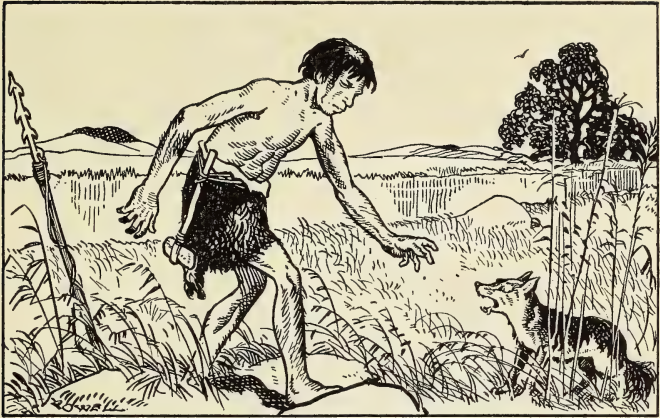
Rama was, one summer day, walking along the bank of a river. He was

going to a place where he thought he would be able to harpoon some fish. All at once he heard the howl of a wild dog. He grasped the stone axe at his side, and carefully walked to the place from which the sound came.

He thought there would be a chance of killing a dog, and then he and his family would have food for a day or two. But when he reached the spot, no dog was to be seen.

Again he heard the howl. It came from among the tall grass close at hand. Walking very quietly, with axe raised ready to strike, he saw, not a big, wild dog, but a puppy.

Rama looked round, but no other animal was to be seen. When the puppy saw him, it scampered away. But Rama was too quick for it, and he soon had it caught by the back of the neck. It showed its teeth, it bit and kicked and struggled, but it could not get away.



The Dog—the First Animal to be Tamed by
Stone Age Man.

The fisherman was just about to kill it. He had raised his axe to do so, but the blow did not fall.

The puppy gazed up into Rama's face with a look of fear and sadness. We do not know why he did not kill the puppy as he had always done with other animals he caught.

Perhaps he was sorry for it. Perhaps he thought it was too small, and that it would be best to keep it fastened up until it grew bigger, when it would

give him more food, or that it would make a nice plaything for the children.

So he did not kill it. He walked back to his family, and showed them the live puppy. You may be sure the children were pleased to see it, but at first they were afraid of it.

They knew that wild animals would try to hurt them. They threw pieces of meat upon the ground, and laughed when they saw the little dog eat them up.

At last the puppy wanted no more. It lay down by the fire, and soon it was fast asleep. The next day it did not howl so much, but was content to eat and sleep.

It was not long before the children found that the puppy did not want to bite them when they went near. Instead, it followed them about, and seemed pleased when they touched it and smoothed its brown coat.

It wagged its tail when they gave it

food, and it let them take it up in their arms. The children had done a clever thing. They had tamed a wild puppy.

It played with them, and it became their companion. This little puppy was the first tame dog that ever lived. As time went on, more and more dogs were tamed.

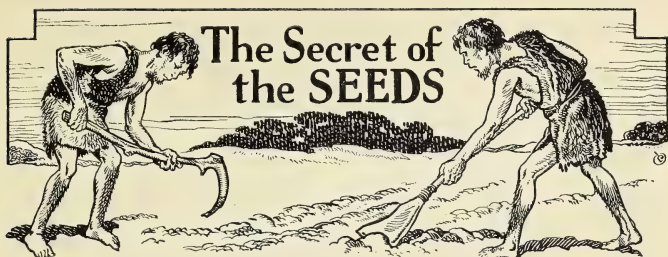
Rama was out one day with his dog when a rabbit ran across their path. The dog bounded after it and caught it. It did not eat the rabbit as it would have done in the days when it was wild. It brought the rabbit and dropped it at its master's feet.

It was in this way that the Long, Long Ago Man found that the dog was very useful to him in catching animals. You may be sure that ever afterwards the dog was well cared for by man. Because the dog was well treated by its master, it did its very best to serve him well.

Its quick ear could tell when an enemy was nigh, and its bark warned its master of danger. The Long, Long Ago Man had found a faithful friend and servant, and the dog has been man's animal friend ever since.

EXERCISES

1. Write out the names of all the animals which are the friends of man.
2. How did the children tame the puppy?
3. Draw a picture of the dog running after the rabbit.



Every day you have bread to eat. The bread is made from flour, and the flour is made from wheat, which grows in the farmer's fields. The season of spring is a very busy time for the farmer. It is then that he sows the seed from which he gets his crops of wheat, oats and barley.

A large part of England to-day is farm land. For hundreds of years farmers have ploughed the land, and sown the seed, and reaped their crops of golden corn on the pleasant fields of England.

How different it was in the days of the Long, Long Ago People. They

did not reap any crops because they did not know anything at all about farming. The trees and plants and bushes and grass all grew wild, without any help from man.

Pepi, a Long, Long Ago Man, one day met another, named Netho, belonging to a different tribe which lived some miles away. The stranger had come for some new cooking pots, which were scarce among his people. His tribe lived in a part of the country where no good clay was to be found, and so they could not make good pots.

“I have two big pots and a small one,” said Pepi, “what will you give me for them?”

Netho held out something wrapped in a large leaf. “I will give you these,” he said, opening out the leaf.

“Why, they are only seeds that the animals eat. I cannot give you the pots for such useless things.”



Reaping and Grinding Corn.

“Listen well,” said Netho, “these seeds were brought to my tribe by people from far away. If you use them as I shall tell you, they will give you a food you have never tasted before. It will make you and your tribe strong, and if you know the secret which I shall tell you, you will never be without food.”

Pepi was surprised at this strange tale. "How can that be?" he said. "If these seeds you have shown me are good to eat, one of my children could eat them all at one meal. Nothing would then be left and yet you say I should never be without food."

"But you must not eat them," said Netho. "You must bury them in the ground."

"Bury them in the ground! How can we use them for food if they are buried in the ground?"

"It is very wonderful, yet it is very true," said Netho. "You must put the seeds in the ground, and leave them there for many days. Then a wonderful thing happens. Before long, you will see tiny shoots like grass come above the ground."

"These grow bigger and bigger, and before the summer has gone, you will find each little shoot has grown into a stalk. At the end of each stalk there

will be ever so many seeds just like those you put into the ground.

“You must gather these, and keep them until the winter has passed. Then put them into the ground just as you did before, and they will grow just as the others did, and you will then gather the seeds. None of the seeds must be eaten until you have grown enough to serve for food.”

“What you have told me is very wonderful,” said Pepi, “and I will give you the pots you want, for the seeds you have brought.”

“When I come again,” said Netho, “I will tell you much more about these seeds. I will show you how to grind them into meal, and how to make the meal into bread. It is such food as you have never tasted before. I am sure your tribe will like it.”

And so the Long, Long Ago People began to grow corn, and many of them became farmers. They found

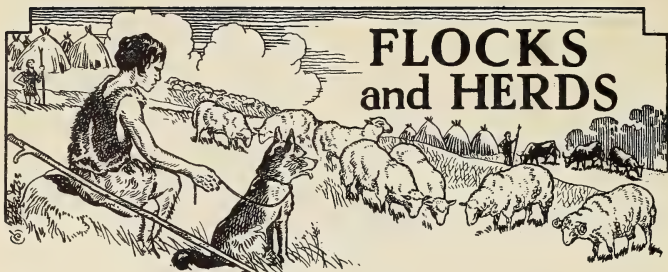
that the corn grew best on soil which was loose and broken up. To break up the soil, they used pointed digging-sticks, and they made spades by fastening the flat shoulder-bones of the ox to wooden handles.

EXERCISES

1. Why did the Long, Long Ago Man bury the seeds in the ground?
2. With what tools did the Long, Long Ago Man prepare the ground for sowing? Draw a picture of them.
3. Draw a picture of a farmer sowing his crops in the spring.



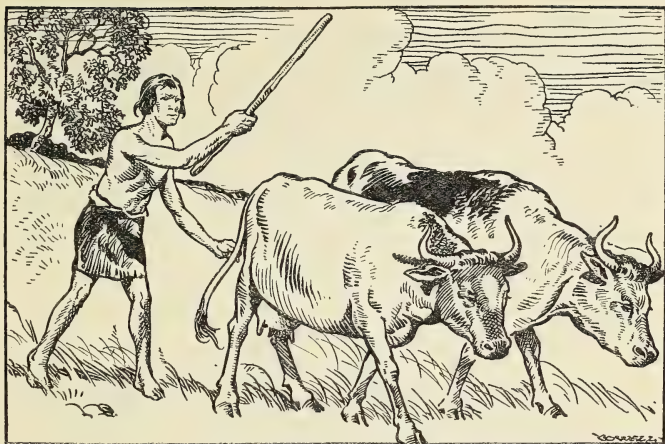
“You must bury the seeds in the ground” (p. 88).



The Long, Long Ago People had tamed the dog, and it was a wise Long, Long Ago Man who thought of taming some sheep. He caught some wild sheep and managed to bring them alive to the hut-village.

There he kept them so that they could not run away again. He looked after them day by day, and at last they became tame.

Other wild sheep were placed beside them and soon the Long, Long Ago Man had a flock of tame sheep. No longer did he need to hunt so much for food. Now he could go to the flock and kill a sheep if he wanted its



Herding Tamed Cattle.

flesh to eat. In this way the people made the wild animals useful to them.

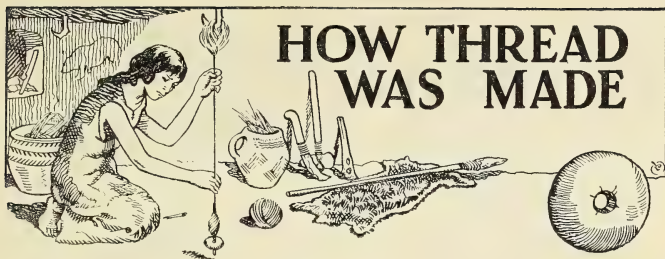
They tamed other animals too, such as pigs and goats, cows and oxen. Every village began to keep its flock of sheep, its herd of pigs and goats and cattle.

At last the Long, Long Ago People ceased hunting the big wild animals for food. Many of them became farmers who grew the corn which was needed for bread.

Others were shepherds who looked after the flocks of sheep. They also took care of the cows and oxen. From the cows they got milk. This was something the Long, Long, Long Ago People had to do without, for they had not found out that animals could be tamed.

EXERCISES

1. Make a model of a hut-village, showing all the wild animals that the Long, Long Ago Man had tamed.
2. Why did the man tame the wild sheep, goats and oxen?
3. What great change did this make in his life?



HOW THREAD WAS MADE

You have been reading in this book about men and women who lived in far distant times. At first they had nothing at all to help them but their hands. They then began to find out how to do things, and how to make things. Nearly everything they had was made of stone, or wood, or bone. You know, then, that the Long, Long Ago People had much easier lives than the Long, Long, Long Ago People.

One of the very wonderful things they did was to tame animals such as the dog, the horse, the sheep and the cow. It was also the Long, Long Ago People who first made real clothes. Before the people found out how to

do this, you know that they used the soft skins of animals such as the deer and the sheep to cover themselves. With their bone needles they sewed the skins together.

Perhaps you wonder what sort of thread they used. You may be sure it was very different from the thread that is used in sewing now.

You would not call it thread at all, for sometimes it was just a thin strip of hide cut from the skin of an animal, and very often it was a sinew. Your teacher will tell you what a sinew is.

The Long, Long Ago People were able to make very beautiful clothes from the skins of animals. In some of our museums you can see the skin clothing made by the Eskimos who are living to-day. The skin clothing of the Long, Long Ago People was something like that.

Cloth is made by weaving together threads which are in their turn made



by twisting or spinning. Before the Long, Long Ago People could make cloth they had to find out how to spin long threads.

For a long time they had known how to twist pieces of grass together in order to make long grass ropes. But the time came when they learned how to spin real thread. This is how they did it.

They split up the stems of the flax plant into a mass of very, very thin fibres of flax. The Long, Long Ago

Woman then pulled out some of these tiny fibres, and without separating them from the mass, twisted them with her finger and thumb into a strong thread, until some more fibres came out of the mass. These again were twisted into thread.

The thread was then fastened to a rod, or spindle, passing through a ball of dried clay. The woman also wound the mass of fibre lightly round a stick which she held in her left hand.

The spun thread was next wound round the spindle, and the spindle pulled to bring more fibres from the mass.

The spindle was then smartly spun round until these fibres were made into thread. This thread was in its turn wound round the spindle. The same thing would happen again, until at last all the flax was spun into thread.

When the spinning was finished, the Long, Long Ago Woman had a big ball of spun flax looking very much

like a ball of wool that you see your mother using when knitting.

Thread made from flax is called linen thread. The Long, Long Ago People also knew how to make thread from the raw wool of sheep. But to make thread into cloth it must first of all be woven. How did the people weave the thread into cloth? The next chapter will tell you.

EXERCISES

1. How did Long, Long Ago Man make clothes out of skins?
2. Think of the different clothes you are wearing today. What are they made of? What do you call the man or woman who makes your clothes? Write down a list of the trades of the men and women who helped to make the cloth or other material your clothes are made of.
3. Make a ball of clay with a hole in the middle, and try to spin like the Long, Long Ago Woman.



A WEAVER OF LONG, LONG AGO

If you look at a basket, you will see that it is made of crossed twigs, going under and over each other. The Long, Long Ago People made baskets in just the same way as we do. Basket-making was part of the work of the Long, Long Ago Woman.

Now look at a piece of cloth, which, of course, you know is made of threads. You will see at once that the threads of the cloth cross each other just as the twigs of the basket do.

Making twigs into a basket is called basket plaiting. Making threads into cloth is called cloth weaving. It was the Long, Long Ago People who made

the first baskets, and it was they also who were the first weavers.

Nowadays all the weaving is done in factories by means of very wonderful machinery. But in the days of the Long, Long Ago People there was no machinery at all in the world, so the weaving had to be done by hand.

How did the Long, Long Ago People weave the thread into cloth? We can guess how they did it, because some of the things they used in weaving have been found.

If we had watched a Long, Long Ago Woman weaving cloth we should have seen her standing in front of a strong wooden frame. This frame was made of two upright posts joined by a heavy cross-piece. Round the cross-piece were loose rings made of strips of hide, so that it looked something like a curtain pole with curtain rings upon it.

A long thin stick hung from these



A Weaver of Long, Long Ago.

rings. Before the weaving commenced the weaver hung long threads from the thin stick. These threads nearly touched the ground. They were kept tightly stretched by weights fastened at the ends.

When all the long threads had been fixed on the weaving frame, or loom, everything was ready for the cross threads. These were threaded through from side to side, passing over and under the long threads, and so the cloth was woven.

The picture shows you one of the Long, Long Ago Women working at her loom.

EXERCISES

1. Have you seen the boys and girls in your school making mats or baskets? How do they make them?
2. Take a small piece of cloth and unravel some of the threads. What do you see? Compare it with the basket or the mat.
3. Draw a picture of the loom used by the Long, Long Ago Woman.



The Long, Long Ago Man was chiefly a hunter. There came a time when the animals he hunted for food were scarce. When that happened, you know that the hunter spent more and more of his time, not in hunting, but in fishing. He lived near a river or close to the sea, so that he had not far to go when he wanted to fish.

It was not long before he learnt how to swim. He would often swim from one side of the river to the other. If *we* had to cross a river we should do so by walking over a bridge, or we should cross in a boat.

You know quite well that there were no bridges in the days of Long,



Making the First Boat from a Tree-trunk.



Stone Age Man found that the Tree Carried
Him Along.

Long, Long Ago, nor even in the days of the Long, Long Ago Man. Nor were there any boats.

One day, however, a Long, Long Ago Man called Necho *did* sail across the river. How could he sail across the river if he had no boat? Perhaps it was like this. As he was swimming, he saw the trunk of a tree floating beside him. He swam to it. When he reached the tree-trunk, he rested his

arms upon it, and he found that it carried him along.

He had never known that a floating tree-trunk would do that. Would the tree carry him altogether? With his hands upon the trunk, he drew himself out of the water and sat on the tree.

Necho shouted with joy, for the tree-trunk did not sink with his weight, but still floated on the water and carried him with it. He was so pleased at finding this that he waved his arms and shouted with delight. Splash! Back he fell into the water again. He had fallen off the log, which had rolled over because he had not sat steadily upon it.

But he soon climbed on again. Now he sat upon it with a leg on each side, just as a man sits when he is riding a horse.

This time he did not fall into the water. He felt safe, and he was so excited at his first sail, that he could



It was No Longer Necessary to Swim across Rivers.

hardly sit still. He kicked the water with his legs. He shouted aloud with surprise, for each kick sent the log forward.

He found that by kicking the water, he could make the tree-trunk go faster and faster. He thought this was wonderful.

Necho had to go back to the village and tell the people what he had done. But the tree-trunk had carried him far

down the river, and he could not turn it to carry him across.

So he left his seat on the floating log and swam to the other side of the river. When he reached the village, he told his people of the tree-trunk that carried him on the river.

From that day men used trees to carry them on the water. By and by they found that by hollowing out part of the trunk, they could manage it much more easily. The hollow part would also hold anything they wished to carry with them.

Now you know how the first boats were made by the people of Long, Long Ago.

EXERCISES

1. With coloured chalks draw a picture of a big liner. Did the Long, Long Ago Man have a beautiful ship like this to sail in?
2. Draw a picture of Necho, the Long, Long Ago Man, riding on a log in the water.
3. How did he make his first boat?

The VILLAGE on the WATER



The beginning of this book tells you something about the Long, Long, Long Ago Man. One of the things it tells you about him is that his enemies were the great and fierce wild animals.

By the time of the Long, Long Ago Man, many of the larger animals had disappeared. He did not fear those that were left, because he had better weapons, and had also found shelter from them. You know that the Long, Long Ago Man lived in hut-villages. There he was safer from the wild animals than when he lived in the open.

The Long, Long Ago Man lived with the friends of his family. The



Building Huts.

families that knew each other lived together, and formed a large group. This group of families was called a clan.

The clans of the Long, Long Ago People were not always friendly towards each other. Sometimes one clan had more cattle, or horses, or food than another. The poorer clan tried to take what it wanted from the other.

To protect themselves from their enemies, some of the clans built their huts at the edges of the lakes. Here

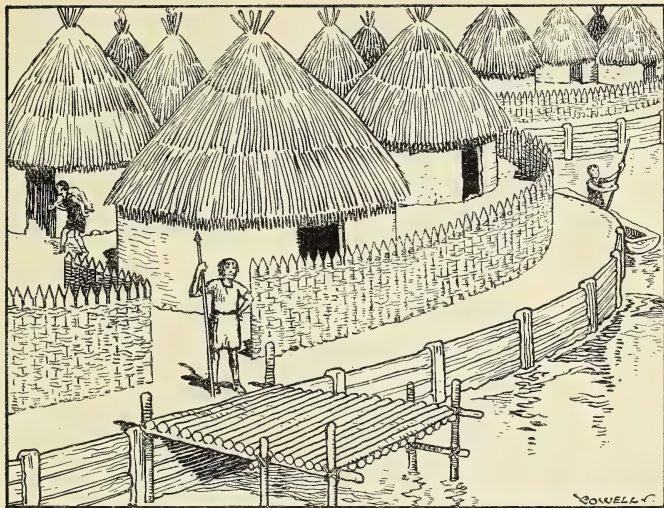
the ground was wet and marshy, and could not easily be crossed by an enemy. But how could the Long, Long Ago People build their huts on soft and marshy ground?

They found out a very clever way of doing this. First of all, they gathered lots and lots of twigs and branches from the trees around. These they spread over the marshy ground.

More and more twigs and branches were heaped upon the others until there was a thick covering. The trunks of trees were then laid upon this thick covering and so a very firm floor was made.

Strong pointed poles were driven from this floor, right through into the marshy ground, and then deeper still into the solid earth beneath. These poles or piles kept the floor in its place.

Now everything was ready for the building of the huts on the floor which had been made. The walls were made



A Marsh Village of Long, Long Ago.

of strong posts. Any spaces between the posts were filled with mud. The roof was made of long grass, or sometimes grass turf was used.

Everyone in the clan helped to make the marsh village. Right round the village was built a very strong fence of wooden posts. No one could get into the village unless they first of all got past the fence. The Long,

Long Ago People, in their marsh villages, were much safer from their enemies than they had been before.

Sometimes these villages were built on piles in the middle of a lake, and a bridge, made of logs on piles, stretched to the shore. Here the Long, Long Ago People were still more safe, for an enemy attacking them would have had to use boats, for the first thing the villagers would do would be to pull down their bridge. Then they would bring all their boats inside the village.

The remains of many of these lake villages have been found in the lakes of our own country.

EXERCISES

1. Ask your teacher to let all of you make a model of a lake village. Some can make the little huts, while others make the bridge and the foundations.
2. After you have made the model, read this chapter again, and then write how the village was made.
3. Why did Long, Long Ago Man live in lake villages?



All boys and girls have heard of machines. Machines are things which man has invented for doing work. Before machines were invented, all work had to be done by hand.

Nowadays there are machines for doing all sorts of work. You have some machines at home. There is the sewing machine, which helps your mother to do her sewing quickly.

In some homes there are washing machines. The washing machine washes the clothes, and saves much hard work. You all have clocks at home. They are machines for telling the time. This book that you are reading was



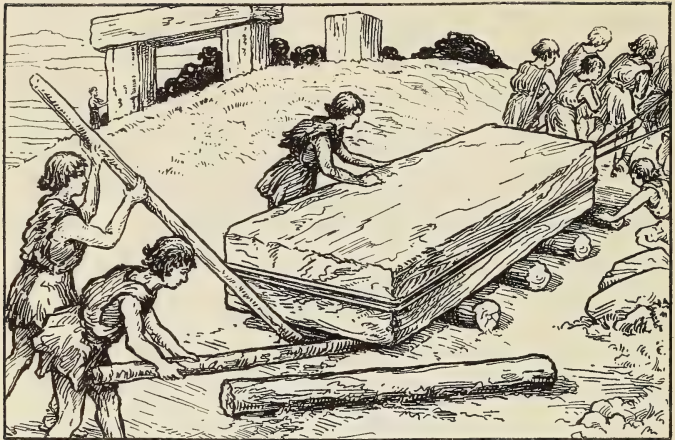
Making the First Machine.

printed by a machine. If you go into a factory or a mill you will see some very wonderful machines.

Nearly every machine has wheels in it. Indeed, if there were no wheels, there could not be any machines. Did you know that the wheel was the first machine that man invented to help him in his work? We are not at all sure how he found out about the wheel.

You know that the Long, Long Ago People cut down trees. They required the trees for making things. The trunk of a tree is very heavy indeed. When the Long, Long Ago People cut down a large tree, it must have been very hard work to drag it to the place where it was wanted. It may have been that when the Long, Long Ago People were cutting down trees, one of them found out an easy way of moving the heavy trunks.

A number of tree-trunks were lying



Long, Long Ago Men moving Stone Blocks.

on the ground. Their branches had been cut off, and only the logs, as the tree-trunks are called, were left. The Long, Long Ago People then started to drag the logs away. It happened that one heavy log was lying across another. One of the men gave this log a push. The push made the bottom log roll along. As it rolled, it carried the heavy log with it.

The Long, Long Ago Man had

found out something which would make his work easier. He found that a rolling log could be used to move another very heavy log. After this the roller was used to move the heavy trunks of trees.

You know that a slice cut from a roller makes a solid wheel. The first wheels made by man were probably solid wheels.

It was a very clever Long, Long Ago Man who first made two wheels and joined them with a wooden bar. He then had something not nearly so heavy as a rolling log and it would do his work even better. He was using a pair of wheels to help him in his work. He had invented a machine.

Man had indeed become very clever, but his tools and weapons were still made of stone, bone, horn and wood.

Many, many years were to pass before he thought of using metals.

EXERCISES

1. What is a machine? Write down the names of some machines that you have seen.
2. What was the first machine that man ever made? Make a little cart with two wooden reels and some cardboard.
3. Though Long, Long Ago Man had become very clever, what were some of the things he had yet to learn?

GN

743

.D 25

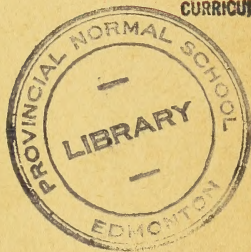
Davies

transfer to CH
Sp. 91

2408396

EDUCATION LIBRARY

CURRICULUM



RECOMMENDED FOR USE
IN ALBERTA SCHOOLS

CURRICULUM

GN 743 D25 c.1
Davies, Evan, 1887-
Children of the dawn.

CURRHIST



0 0004 5894 151

MCDUGALL'S EDUC. CO

